OPPICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY OF TOPEKA

By FRANK P. MACLENNAN. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY.

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THE FIRST PAPER IN KANSAS TO SEcure the leased w reservice of the Associated
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Weather Indications.

recipe.

THE senate should appoint a committo an agreement on the tariff

In the flops so far announced it is a question which party, the Republican or Populist, has got the worst of it

INSTEAD of trying to block legislation the senate had better be casting about senger. for some real good reasons why it should

"Vive I' anarchie" real loud before a big

GOVERNOR MCKINLEY had better hasfrost is threatened, or it may nip his budding boom.

for refusing to marry him. It is strange grave. how many people fail to recognize their best friends.

Kansas City Journal: The refusal of the house to concur in the senate's thistle appropriation will undoubtedly nettle the Dakots farmera

be left in the United States senate is that which sometimes prompts rascals not to tell on oneanother.

WHAT good will Mr. Bland's proposed resolution for free sugar and the raising of \$100,000,000 by the income tax do, if there are no incomes?

MR. CARLIELE drafted an amendment to the sugar schedule, something quite out of the province of his duties, but Mr. Carlisle is "expecated."

THE reports of probable frosts in Wisconsin look a great deal like the managers of summer resorts had been "inflaencing" the weather service.

IF there are any lows towns that haven't been destroyed by fire in the last two or three days they must be those which went wet at the last election.

Tue house yes erday non-concurred in two senate amendments and sent the bills to conference. It would be a good plan for congress to adjourn and let the conference committee do the business.

Some Indian berry pinkers in Wisconsin have struck for higher wages, and quit work. There is every reason to be-Heve that there exists a great sympathy strike among all the people of their race.

THE fact that Cieveland was rebuked In Georgia, where he had sown appointments broadcast, doesn't disprove the efficacy of his system, but shows rather that there were not appointments enough.

tions this year have indersed free silver | born in Utica 50 years ago and is the and Cleveland at the same time, but the Texas congressional convention is the only one that was smart enough to see that the two things are irreconcilably opposed

An Iowa Democrat agrees with President Cleveland on every other question, but when it comes to appointments he "quits him cold." Perhaps the president began the quitting which may be opinion.

A RIOT took place at a Democratic congressional convention at Corsicana, Texas, yesterday, in which chairs were used and pistols drawn. It would be a wise precaution to center the United States troops at places where there are likely to be Democratic meetings.

In Clay county the upland corn is dead, the bottom corn killed, the passures cooked all of two weeks ago, but we are going to have luts of corn and the best fall pasturage ever seen in this part of the state. - Clay Center Times.

This is reassuring and it makes one glad to read it; but it would add to the 7:20 a. m. via general rejolding if the Times would explain what it means,

Jonn A. Munrar, author of the prohibitory law, that has been a detriment to the growth and prosperity of Kausas ever since its adoption, died in Mexico this week.

The above, from the Abilene Chronicle, is in very bad taste, indeed, and it can scarcely be believed that the editor who prints a very newsy and bright itepublican paper, would publish such an item if he had paused to think how BELLVERED BY CARRIER ... 10 CENTS A WEEK bally it sounds. John A. Murray's law AT THE SAME PRICE IN ANY KANSAS TOWN IS one of the best ever framed in Kansas, WHERE THIS PAPER HAS A CARRIER SYSTEM. | and if it only were enforced as well as it BY MAIL, THREE MONTHS \$.90 should be, would do far more for the youth of the state than any other agency. The Journal suggests that a subscription be started by the prohibitionists of Kansas to build a manument to John A. Murray at lopeka, and when his remains are brought to this country after the five years interment which the Mexican in v provides is ended, that they be buried under that monument with suitable care-

> BENT MURDOCK says: "Of the two dangerous forces that are now at work in American society-plotocracy and unarchy-the senate is commonly supposed to be the citadel of the former, and there is some basis of evidence for the supposition. But anarchy has also its mouthpieces in the senate, of which Saustor Peffer is perhaps the most persistent and ted ous." As Elitor Murdock is frank to admit that the senate is the citades of plutocracy, can he not tell us who is or are the mouthpieces of the plutocracy?

Washington, August 4.—Forecast un-til 8 p. m., Sunday: For Kansas—Fair, winds becoming southerly.

So FAR as Pullman is concerned, if he has violated any law we would "rejoice" to hear of his arrest, and it it was proven So FAR as Pullman is concerned, if he to hear of his arrest, and if it was proven beyond a reasonable doubt that he was What the working men need, if they intentionally and knowingly responsible want legislation, is to get the sugar trust's for the death of any innocent human being, we would "rejuice" to hear of his punishment.-Helton Recorder.

And that is going pretty far for such a tee and exonerate itself for not coming conservative, straightlaced editor as M. M. Beck. The world surely do move a little, even in Jackson county.

> COL A. G. STACEY is not editor of the Parsons Independent, and the statement that he has joined the Populist party is denied by his Irlends. - Minneapons bles-

We guess Col. Stacey is a Populist. He gave the fact of his "change of heart" to a JOURNAL reporter himself in the STATE Tun French anarchist dies perfectly Journal office on the day this paper tirst content if he only gets a chance to shout | published it. There is no doubt about it

As soon as news reached Andrew Jackson of the way the Democratic party had been acting and the terrible times ten back from the lake region, where it had brought upon the country he exclaimed, "By the Eternal I'll teach them something," and ripped a hole three feet A Kansas Cirk man slapped a woman long and eighteen inches wide in his

STRIKE INVESTIGATORS.

Three Lawyers, Carroll D. Wright, John D.

Kernan and N. E. Worthington. Three lawyers will investigate the recent strike in Chicago and report to President Cleveland under the act of congress approved June 13, 1888, which investigate the causes of and facts relating to all controversies between employers and employed which may happen to interfere with the welfare of the people of the different states. Commissioner of Labor Carroll D. Wright, exofficio chairman of the commission, was born in Dunbarton, N. H., 54 years ago and was studying law when the war began. He enlisted in the Fourteenth New Hampshire regiment and in 1864 became its colonel.

He was admitted to the bar in 1865, removed to Massachusetts and was elected to the state senate in 1871. Dur-



JOHN D. KERNAN. N. E. WORTHINGTON. ing his term of office he was appointed chief of the state bureau of labor statistics, a position he held 15 years. When the national labor bureau was organized in 1884, Mr. Wright's wide fame as a statistician led to his appointment as

chief of the office. John D. Kernan, the second commis-A GREAT many Democratic conven- sioner, is a New York man. He was eldest son of Francis Kernan, United States senator from New York from 1875 to 1881. He received a college education and studied law with his distinguished father. He has a large and lugrative practice and was appointed rallroad commissioner of New York state when Cleveland was governor. He was chairman of the "antisnapper" couvention which sent a Cleveland delega-

tion to the Chicago convention in 1892. responsible for the said Democrat's olas E. Worthington, was born in West The third commissioner, Judge Nich-Virginia 55 years ago, but has been a resident of Illinois since 1859. In 1855 he was graduated from Alleghany college, Meadville, Pa. He was then admitted to the bar and went west to grow up with the country. In 1882 he was elected to congress and two years later was re-elected. In 1886 he lost a third term, owing to the lack of 30 votes. He is a warm friend of Hon. Adlai E. Stevenson and nominated him for vice president. Two years ago he was elected judge of the circuit court at Peoria.

> Sunday Exencaion St. Joe and return \$1.50. Train leaves

ROCK ISLAND ROUTE The Topeka Drug Co., in opera house.

POLITICAL OUTLOOK.

WORK OF THE TWO CONGRESSIONAL CAMPAIGN COMMITTEES.

A Charmingly Honest Divergence of Views, Locations Where Elections Are Ope Sided. Close Districts-Prospects In Iowa, Illinois, Indiana and Hentucky.

[Special Correspondence.] WASHINGTON, Aug. 2 .- Of the 356 members constituting the present house of representatives (assuming it to be full) 14 are congressmen at large, counting as such a single member from a small state. So there are 342 chosen from districts, and in these the vote often fluctuates much more widely and wildly than in the state at large at the same election. It is this that gives occasion for such minute calculations and such a charming diversity of views at the headquarters of the two congressional campaign committees in this city, where two corps of experts are watching the daily reports from all parts of the country and sweating over long columns of figures on past elections, from which they strive to deduce the probabilities. One thing I note at the start with great pleasure-namely, the honesty on both sides. There is no attempt to disguise the truth that this is a year of doubt and uncertainty. Both admit that it never was at this stage more difficult to forecast the result of an election. The Republicans sny, "If it were not for that confounded solid south"- The Democrats say, "If it wasn't for that dash blanked New York and Indiana and Illinois"- They differ, you see, in their grammar and expletives quite as much as in their pol-

The Next House.

In the next house there will be but 10 congressmen at large and therefore 346 from districts, and down to date the nominations are almost exactly threefourths renominations, or nominations of men who have served in former congresses, so unless there is a greater and more variegated revolution than ever before the Fifty-fourth congress will consist very largely of experienced men. This proportion would have been still larger if several members had not declined renomination. The veteran Judge Culberson retires at the end of 20 years' continuous service. He is only 64 years old, but is considerably broken and the more willing to quit as his son is to be elected governor of Texas this fall. There are three candidates for his place, but the committee has taken no note of their relative standing, as the man is sure to be a Democrat anyhow. In Illinois Hons. John C. Black and

A. J. Hunter, representatives at large, go out on account of the redistricting. Mr. Forman has declined, Messrs. Wheeler and Childs are thrown into other districts, and Messra. Henderson, Durborow, Funk and McDonald are already defeated. So here are nine good men from Illinois who cannot be with us in 1895-7, and the elections still three months distant. The Republicans tell us they will make the absentees nine more, but that may be their enthusiasm. At any rate, there will be the hottest kind of fighting in every one of the 22 districts, and both sides agree that for larid and picturesque politics Illinois will have no superior this year. Matters In the south.

Three Kentuckians have also declined renomination-namely, Ellis of the Second, Goodnight of the Third and Payater of the Ninth-while in Maryland there are two vacaucies. Messrs. Waugh and Conn of Indiana have also declined, and Mr. Davey of Louisiana thinks he will, as he "cannot afford to live in Washington." Three Ohio men, if not four, have declined renomination, and as many in the west and south who were new members and not

of national reputation. Neither of the committees, however, can figure out that any of these will make a difference in the chances for the next house. In the 12 states usually spoken of as the solid south are 47 districts in which there is no opposition to the Democrats or none that amounts to anything, but at least 11 of these districts will be contested to some extent this year. Some of the cases are curious enough to be called to public attention once more. Thus, in Texas, Mr. Bailey had 24,983 votes to 4,563. In South Carolina Mr. Talbert had 8,001 to 30 "scattering," Mr. Latimer 8,330 to 787 and Mr. Shell 10,401 to 1,730. Mississippi, however, takes the cake. All the seven members received less than 40,000 votes, and all their opponents of all parties, including "scattering," not quite 10,000. The Indiana man, who is accustomed to seeing every school district fought ever to the last hour of election day and every invalid man hauled to the polls whose wife and physician will allow it, cannot help thinking that those fellows down there would have more fun if their elections were not "so dyraed unanimous."

The Storm Center. The political maps of both committees show that in all New England and the middle and south Atlantic states very few conventions have yet beer held, but it is known that the percentage of renominations will be even greater than the average above given. In the eastern half of the country generally, divided on population, the conventions are late. It is in the middle, west and south that things are previous, and in calculating the majority in the Fiftyfourth congress Illinois is by common consent taken as the storm center. In New York the losses are already discounted by the Democrats, while in Ohio and Indiana the peculiar system of districting will save several men who would otherwise go under by large majorities. Even in Illinois the able gerrymander has got in its work, but more on legislative than congressional districts, and it is figured at Republican beadquarters that it will require a majority of 85,000 for the state to make sure of the re-election of Senator Cullom. The Democrats go them 5.000 bet-

For and put it at 40,000. As to the rhances for congressmen, the redistricting has not made so much difference.

Mr. Aldrich of the present First district is renominated and already counted in by the Republicans. Mr. McGann of the present Second is now in the Third and still eafe, though probably not by the 18,000 majority he got in 1892. Mr. Durborow of the present Third was defeated in the new deal, and the nominee, Mr. Frank Noonan, is a new man. A somewhat disgusted Republican describes him as "a rich and eccentrio dude weighing 120 pounds." Mr. Goldgier of the present Fourth is renominated, but is now in the Sixth, and in the Fourth by the new division the Democrats have nominated Mr. Timothy E. Ryan, totally unknown in Washington, but supposed to be an Italian from Tip rary. Mr. Hopkins, Republican, of the present Fifth is renominated, and so of course is Mr. Hitt of the present Sixth. General Henderson of the present Seventh lost the pomination in his new district, and Major Thomas W. Fullerton of Ottawa is the Republican candidate. He is a lawyer and a very popular man, locally described as "a good mixer and a reg-ular three ply, all wool get there, E'i." Messrs, Childs and Wheeler of the present Eighth and Ninth are left out by the new deal, while Messrs. Post and Marsh of the present Tenth and Eleventh are renominated and will come back, we are told.

Third and Fourth Parties. Mr. McDonald of the present Twelfth and Mr. Funk of the present Fourteenth are defeated for renomination, but Mr. Springer of the present Thirteenth will make the same old fight, this time agninst Major Connolly, a veteran, a lawyer and "a first class stumper," the Republicans say. The district is not quite so Democratic as it was, and Mr. Springer is promised the fight of his life. Joe Cannon will come back, and so probably will Mr. Fithian, although the Republicans have set up a pretty

strong combination against the latter. Against Hon. Edward Lane, the clerical looking member from the present Seventeenth district and now nominated for the new Eighteenth, the Republicans have named Hon. John L Reinaker of Macoupin county, of whom the only information obtainable here is that he is an old lawyer. Mr. Smith of the present Twentieth district is renominated, and in the new Twentieth the Democrats have nominated Mr. John J. Higgins. In the Eleventh they have nominated Robert R. Gibbons, and in other districts men have been named whose record is yet unknown here. The Populists and Prohibitionists have also nominated extensively, the latter having put up a very popoular preacher. Rev. F L Hayes, against Joe Cannon. If the old Danville district is anything like it used to be when I traveled through it, Br'er Hayes will run like

Where Enthusiasm Abounds. It would be idle to give the estimate of each party committee as to gains and losses. The least the Republicans will hear of is carrying 15 of the 22 districts. In Iown there will be some fun in the Ninth district, where Hon. A. L. Hager is renominated, and the ofttimes candidate for president, General James B. Weaver, is his opponent. Messrs. Hayes of the Second, Lacey of the Sixth, Hepburn of the Eighth and Doliver of the Tenth are also renominated, and the others will be. As Iowa was the one state in which there was no flepublican "slump" in 1892 and only one Democrat was elected to congress, no gains or losses are counted on by either

In Kansas there will be fun from the word go-in fact, there is already. The new men are O. L. Miller, Republican, and H. C. Moore, Democrat, in the Second district; S. S. Kirtpatrick, Repubhean, in the Third; A. H. Ellis, Republican, in the Sixth, and Chester L Long, Republicar, against Jerry Simpson in the Seventh. The Populist members will have another trial for it, and Case Broderick in the First and Charley Curtis in the Fourth, Republicans, are also renominated. The Populists are frightfully enthusiastic, to speak moderately, but the Democratic committee frankly confesses that it doesn't know how the state is going and has no present means of finding out. In Indiana the Democrats feel absolutely sure of eight districts, while the Republicans claim about the same. The latter started in June by claiming the state by 20,000, but have now reduced to 5,000. As a matter of fact, no party under heaven can now carry Indiana by 10,000 majorty.

The Democratic vote of Indiana is the most constant quantity in American politics. The variations in majorities have been very small ever since the war period and have been due entirely to the changes of independent voters. Nine renominations may be counted for the state. Rugged old Jason Brown was defeated in the Third district by Mr. Stockslagger, and two members declined renomination, while another withdrew after receiving it. In Kentucky Governor McCreary, who had no opposition in 1892, will have this year. As to Breckinridge, his friends insist that he is gaining all the time, and really it does look like it. Clif Breckinridge of the Second Arkansas is to be succeeded by Judgo Little. To sum it all up, Republicans can figure out a small majority in the next house, while the Democrats claim it by 30 or 40, and, let it turn out as it may, we are already sure of a large proportion of able men. J. H. BEADLE.

Counsel For the Sugar Trust.

John E. Parsons, the lawyer whose genius is devoted to enabling the sugar trust to meet the law's requirements is tall, thin as the proverbial packthread and frosty headed. He was the connsel for Baby Bunting, the man in the famons breach of promise case some years ago, and as such was distinguished at that time as being the lawyer against whose client was recorded judgment for the largest amount ever awarded in a branch of promise case.

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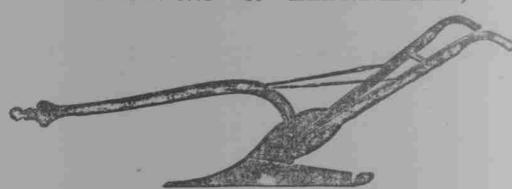


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